

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. HONGKONG.

This match was played at King's Park, Kowloon, and ended in a draw very much in favour of the home side. At 4.20 there were 5 Hongkong wickets down for 60 runs, and it looked as if Kowloon would pull off a win, but they had no luck. Stalker had the best innings of the match with a forcing 72, which included 13 fours. Macaskill compiled a vigorous 45, with 8 fours. Cobb took six Hongkong wickets for just over five runs a piece. Capt. Gray made top-score for Hongkong with 38 at a critical stage in the innings. Claxton, behind the sticks for Kowloon, was in fine form. He caught two men and allowed nothing to get past him, the few extras being all leg-byes. Scores:—

KOWLOON.					
J. Stalker, l.b.w., b Donnelly	72				
F. Wheeler, c and b Donnelly	23				
A. A. Claxton, l.b.w., b Morgan	10				
Major Robertson, b Morgan	10				
R. E. Linsell, b Donnelly	15				
K. R. Macaskill, c Pearce, b Gray	45				
L. E. S. Hodge, b Taylor	18				
P. Robinson, not out	1				
H. Cobb, not out	2				
Extras	6				

Total (for 7 wickets)...202

R. Pestonji and W. T. Elson did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	18	0	76	5
Gray	7	0	45	3
Morgan	10	1	57	2
Pearce	2	0	11	0
Taylor	2	0	4	1

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, c Claxton, b Cobb	1
H. E. Muriel, b Cobb	5
Capt. Gray, b Cobb	26
L. Murray, b Pestonji	9
M. M. Mans, b Cobb	9
Col. Morgan, c Claxton, b Cobb	9
K. Atkinson, b Pestonji	14
F. W. D. Evans, b Cobb	12
Extras	4

Total (for 8 wickets)...61

H. H. Taylor, F. Sutton, and D. Donnelly did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pestonji	11	1	47	2
Cobb	14	4	33	6
Stalker	3	0	7	0

CRAIGENGOWER v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Played on the Craigengower ground and ended in a win for the Civil Service by 7 wickets. Craigengower batted first and started very badly. Hamilton and Dixon dismissed the first two batsmen for 5 runs. The next wicket made a stand, however, and thanks to Grimmett and Thomson the "rot" was stopped. "Atr. Extras" also helped with 10 runs. Dixon's average of four wickets for 6 runs was the best bowling performance. The Civil Service passed the home team's score with 7 wickets in hand. The wicket on this ground is very uncertain, and the "country" is exceedingly rough and ought to be cut. Scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER.					
J. W. Norris, c McCormack, b Dixon	0				
T. Pitt, b Hamilton	0				
W. Graham, b Bradbury, b Dixon	0				
L. A. Rose, b Hamilton	2				
A. W. Grimmett, c Lambie, b Witherell	16				
R. A. Bass, b Dixon	1				
C. Sara, b Dixon	1				
F. Thomson, b Bird	13				
D. K. Kharras, b Witherell	0				
W. W. Edwards, c McCormack, b Bird	12				
D. Burmahn, not out	1				
Extras	10				

Total...62

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	6	2	10	2
Dixon	7	1	30	4
Bird	7	1	30	2
Witherell	6	2	10	2

CIVIL SERVICE.					
W. Dixon, b Grimmett	16				
D. M. Goodall, c and b Grimmett	13				
R. C. Witherell, c Kharras, b Edwards	16				
B. M. Bradbury, b Graham	12				
B. E. O. Bird, not out	7				
Extras	6				

Total (for 4 wickets)...70

P. T. Lambie, J. C. Fletcher, T. McCormack, E. W. Hamilton, O. Woodman, and C. Severn did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	10	2	20	1
Grimmett	12	3	33	2
Edwards	5	0	11	1

NAVY v. UNIVERSITY.

These teams met on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club and victory lay with the University, who have a team to be reckoned with when all their players are available. Marley had the best score (43) and the best average (6 for 40). Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.					
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, b Gibson	0				
F. A. Rodmond, c Pile, b Gibson	1				
J. D. Wright, b Gibson	20				
G. A. Hall, c Robinson, b Pile	1				
A. H. Ramjahn, c Henley	23				
G. E. Marley, c Gibson, b Black	43				
D. K. Bamy, b Black	18				
W. Gittins, not out	16				
J. M. Jack, b Hack	1				
J. C. Thiry, l.b.w., c Hack	0				
Cheah Teon Lok, b Hack	1				
Extras	10				

Total...137

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Combr. Gibson	10	4	45	3
Pile	7	3	23	1
Black	6	0	31	1
Henley	3	0	11	1
Hack	3	1	4	0
Henley	3	1	7	0

NAVY.

Comdr. Gibson, b Hall	8
Hack, b Marley	25
F. W. Carr, l.b.w., b Marley	18
Robinson, b Bamy	12
Wild, run out	5
Black, b Marley	18
Staley, b Ramjahn	2
Pile, c Wright, b Ramjahn	0
Moriarty, l.b.w., b Marley	4
Henley, not out	6
Cocks, b Marley	0
Extras	8

Extras...111

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hall	6	1	25	1
Marley	10	5	40	5
Bamy	3	0	27	1
Ramjahn	3	0	11	2

MIDDLESEX v. R.G.A.

Played at Happy Valley and won by the Gunners, who batted first and made 131 for 7 wickets. Gunner Bainer contributing 34 (not out). During the innings Lieut. Wilkinson received a nasty blow on the jaw from a bumping ball, which necessitated a visit to hospital. The Middlesex were all dismissed for 41 runs, half of which were compiled by Pte. Fernell. Boocock took 7 wickets for 13 runs. Scores:—

R.G.A.					
Gr. Perkins, b Fernell	7				
Bdr. Drummond, b Taylor	20				
Gr. Maun, b Taylor	9				
Bdr. Athorne, c Woodward, b Underworth	23				
Bdr. Dix, c and b Taylor	0				
Bdr. Page, b Woodward	0				
Gr. Baines, not out	34				
Lt. Wilkinson, retired hurt	3				
Gr. Boocock, b Fawthorpe	20				
Extras	13				

Total (for 7 wickets)...131

Q.M.S. Ross and Bdr. Armatys did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fernell	7	1	22	1
Woodward	8	0	20	1
Taylor	12	3	20	3
Fawthorpe	6	0	26	1
Batterworth	4	0	20	1

MIDDLESEX.					
L. C. Butterworth, b Boocock	7				
L. C. Thomson, b Boocock	0				
Bdr. Woodward, b Athorne	2				
Pte. Layton, l.b.w., b Boocock	2				
Pte. Fernell, c Drummond, b Athorne	21				
Lt. Cooper, b Boocock	1				
Capt. Bainer, b Boocock	1				
Corp. Fawthorpe, b Boocock	0				
Pte. Corke, c Baines, b Boocock	0				
Pte. Ford, not out	0				
Extras	1				

Total...41

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Athorne	6	1	27	3
Boocock	6	3	13	7

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match took place on the C.R.C. ground at Causeway Bay. The Engineers won by 9 runs after a close finish, the first ball of the last over taking the tenth C.R.C. wicket. Corporal Adams, of the R.E., made a good half century, which included seven fours and one six. Ng Sze Kwong captured 5 wickets for 33 runs, and G. Lee was top-scorer for the Recreation Club with 33. Ng Sze Kwong made a splendid catch, which dismissed Lucas, off his own bowling. Scores:—

R.E.					
Sgt. McGregor, b H. Ching	36				
Sapr. Gordon, b Yew Man Tsun	15				
Corp. Adams, c and b H. Ching	50				
Spr. Waller, c Ching, b Ng Sze Kwong	9				
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b Un Hew Fan	1				
Corp. Lucas, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	0				
S.S. Cripwell, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	6				
L. C. Paswell, c Wong Kwok	5				
Kwong, b Ng Sze Kwong	5				
S.S. White, not out	0				
L. C. Todd, not out	0				
Spr. Townsend, b Ng Sze Kwong	2				
Extras	6				

Total...131

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng Sze Kwong	9	3	33	5
Un Hew Fan	13	4	34	1
Ho Wing Kin	5	0	11	0
Yew Man Tsun	6	0	22	1
H. Ching	7	0	16	2
G. Lee	5	0	12	0

C.R.C.					
Chow Yat Kwong, b Cripwell	8				
Geo. Lee, c McGregor, b Townsend	23				
Ng Sze Kwong, c Todd, b Cripwell	33				
H. Ching, b Cripwell	6				
Ho Wing Kin, b Cripwell	6				
Un Hew Fan, c and b Paswell	22				
Yew Man Tsun, b White	9				
Wong Po Kwong, c Lucas, b Townsend	8				
Ng Sze Yuen, c and b Townsend	0				
Wei Lee San, b White	6				
Wong Kwok Kwong, not out	0				
Extras	4				

Total...125

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	7	0	29	4
Cripwell	8	0	36	4
Reakes	6	1	22	0
Townsend	7	1	32	3
Paswell	3	0	10	1

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

AN EASY WIN FOR A. RITCHIE.

The final for the Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was decided yesterday at Fanling Golf Course over 36 holes. The weather was ideal, except that in the forenoon there was a strong north wind blowing, which made the scores higher than they would otherwise have been. The sixth hole, for instance, which is the longest hole on the course, had to be played right into the teeth of the wind all the time, and on the 6th green there was such a gale blowing that it was useless to putt for the hole direct. A ball hit into the wind off the tee was liable to play all sorts of tricks, and both finalists found it difficult to keep the ball low against the wind. The course was very hard and there was a lot of sun, while the greens were very firm and treacherous.

This year provided two new finalists, A. Ritchie and F. Syme-Thomson. The former has been an aspirant for championship honours for a number of years and has always received honourable mention in golf competitions, while the latter, who is well-known on the cricket field, made his name by knocking out last year's runner-up, and this year's favourite, S. H. Dodwell. Many people expected that he might treat his opponent in the final in similar fashion, but he failed badly. He was under a heavy handicap, however, owing to the fact that he had to play the first 18 holes with borrowed clubs, his own not arriving by the first train. He struggled along gamely, and with a little more luck might have finished the morning's round in a much better position than he did. Ritchie played an exceedingly steady game and gave nothing away. He was seldom off the fairway, and his approach putts were one of the features of the game.

Ritchie won the 10th and got a good straight tee-shot, while his opponent sliced into the pot bunker to the right of the fairway. Thomson had a good lie, however, and got well out and was on the edge of the green in 3. Ritchie was short with his second and strong with his putt, and took 5 to the hole, which was good enough to win, as Thomson missed a putt for a half.

At the second both players had long straight drives, and both pitched well on with their second. Thomson stayed on, but Ritchie ran up the bank on the far side of the green and into the rough. He had a 10 yards putt for a 4 and won the hole, Thomson missing a 11 yard putt for a half.

The next hole, "The Bamboo," with a strong wind behind, was by no means easy to negotiate, and Ritchie was over-cautious with his tee-shot which fell very short. His opponent, on the other hand, pitched on to the green and ran out of bounds, and his second shot was as short as the first was long. Ritchie laid his second dead and the hole looked his, but Thomson with his 4th laid a dead stymie. Ritchie, however, had two for it and took half in the first 3 holes.

The fourth hole was halved in 5. Thomson had a poor approach, but almost won the hole by laying his opponent another stymie, this time, however, within the six-inch limit.

At the fifth Ritchie got a good drive, and Thomson, after a fair drive, got well on with a pretty second and laid his approach putt dead for a 4. Ritchie was strong with his putt, but got back and halved the hole.

At the sixth, with the wind behind him, Ritchie had a long raking drive, but did not get his second, a clock shot, well away. He got well on with his third, while Thomson with 3 good shots was over the green in the rough. He got out beautifully and laid his 4th within a foot of the pin. This is a very exposed green and the wind played havoc with Ritchie's putting, with the result that a hole he ought to have halved was lost in 8-3.

Thomson sliced his tee shot at "The Bog" and was very short; then he put his second over and into the rough. He had a very good third, but missed an easy putt for 4. Ritchie, on the other hand, was on the brow of the hill in front of the green with his first and lipped the hole in 3, winning in 4-3.

At the 6th both were in 2. Thomson, putting against the wind, was very short with his 3rd. Ritchie, putting with the wind, was evidently afraid to go too far and was also short, but both men holed good putts for a half in 4.

The 9th is the longest hole on the course—594 yards—and it was a trying hole with the wind dead against the players. Ritchie, in trying to get a low carrying ball, topped and went into the rough to the left, while his opponent got a good

LEAGUE TABLE.

The two leading teams drew at Kowloon on Saturday, so that the position at the head of the table remains unchanged. Kowloon were distinctly unlucky not to get 4 points on Saturday, and another 15 minutes' play might have made the difference between a draw and a win, as they were in a very comfortable position. Hongkong have a strong batting side, but they are not very formidable in bowlers.

The Civil Service, after three successive draws, succeeded in scoring a win, and, with University are creeping upon the leaders. At the other end of the table the Gunners obtained their first success at the expense of the Middlesex, who have a very weak eleven; and the Engineers also took 5 points at the last minute from the C.R.C.

The best score of the day was 72 by Stalker, of Kowloon, and the best bowling performance by Boocock, of the R.G.A., with 7 wickets for 13 runs. Cobb's performance against the Club—6 wickets for 30 runs—was also very meritorious.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Hongkong	5	4	0	1	13
Kowloon	5	3	0	2	11
Civil Service	5	2	0	3	11
University	4	2	1	1	7
C.R.C.	3	1	1	1	4
Craigengower	3	1	2	0	3
R.G.A.	4	1	3	0	3
Middlesex	4	1	3	0	3
R.E.	5	1	4	0	3
Navy	2	0	2	0	0

hit, but it went high into the wind and the ball did not travel. Thomson had a long shot with his brassie for his second, while Ritchie made a grand recovery from the rough. Both men had good thirds, and Thomson just missed a 5. Ritchie was too strong with his approach and with his putt, and, failing to allow for the wind again, took 8 to the hole. Ritchie was thus 2 up at "The Turn" in the first eighteen.

With the wind behind them both players hit long straight balls over "The Saddle," and Ritchie got down in 3. Thomson pulled his mashie shot and got an impossible lie, which cost him the hole.

At the 11th the wind was again a source of trouble and pulled Ritchie's drive into the rough at the side of "The Gem," from which he got well out and cleared the ditch beautifully. Thomson sliced his drive and hit his second high into the wind, but he recovered with a good 3rd. Both players were afraid of the slope down to the green and were short, the hole being halved in 6. Ritchie missed a yard putt for the hole.

At "The Gem" the wind carried both tee-shots to the right of the green. Thomson was on the hillside and Ritchie on the bank above the green. Thomson duffed his second and Ritchie did not get out, and the hole was halved in 4. Thomson had to sink a 6-yr putt to get a half and did it nicely.

Both players had good drives and good seconds at the next hole. Ritchie pitched on with his 3rd pin high, while his opponent ran up and was short. Thomson's approach putt was bad for line, but he got back and won the hole in 5, Ritchie being strong with his putt and failing to get back.

At this stage Thomson was 2 down. From "Bany's Rump" Ritchie had a grand drive, straight on the pin and 3 yards from the green. He lipped the hole for a 3 and won in 4-3, his opponent pulling his drive into very rough country and then finding the rough on the other side of the green.

At the 15th Ritchie had a good drive and a good brassie, but ran up too strongly. Thomson did not get his second away, and his 3rd was on the left arm of the chair, while his approach putt was badly off the line. He missed a short putt for 5, but left Ritchie an upward hair stymie, which he negotiated successfully, winning in 5-8 and being thus 4 up.

Ritchie hit his drive at the next high into the air with a slice, and the 6-yr putt helped him well into the rough, from which he extricated himself skilfully and halved the hole in 4. Thomson, who had a nice drive along the brassie, ought to have had a 3, but his putting was at fault again.

At the 17th both men played well out to get a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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ON the 8th instant at the Peak, a CHILD'S KEEPER COAT. Will the finder please return to— Miss BEAVIS, No. 64, the Peak. [1268]

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FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 12th instant. By Order, A. E. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1269]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 12th instant. By Order, A. E. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1269]

ROYAL ENGINEER THEATRE, WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A VARIETY CONCERT by the MAGPIE PHEASANT TROUPE will be held in the above Theatre on WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., 1917, commencing at 9 P.M. Proceeds in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Reserved Seats \$1.00.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. [1268]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. IMPORTANT WARNING.

CONSUMERS are again reminded that only OFFICIAL RECEIPTS issued by the Company and with an Embossed Stamp bearing the name of the Undersigned, are genuine.

Men are impersonating the Company's Collectors and are endeavouring to defraud Gas Consumers, hence this warning. GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary, HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD. Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1269]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Nixson and Sassoon Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies, Bravins, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corried Beef Fresh and Corned Pork. Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1267]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Italian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1268]

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price. Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Broadcloth, Satin, Silk, Swooshes, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only. Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices. [1261]

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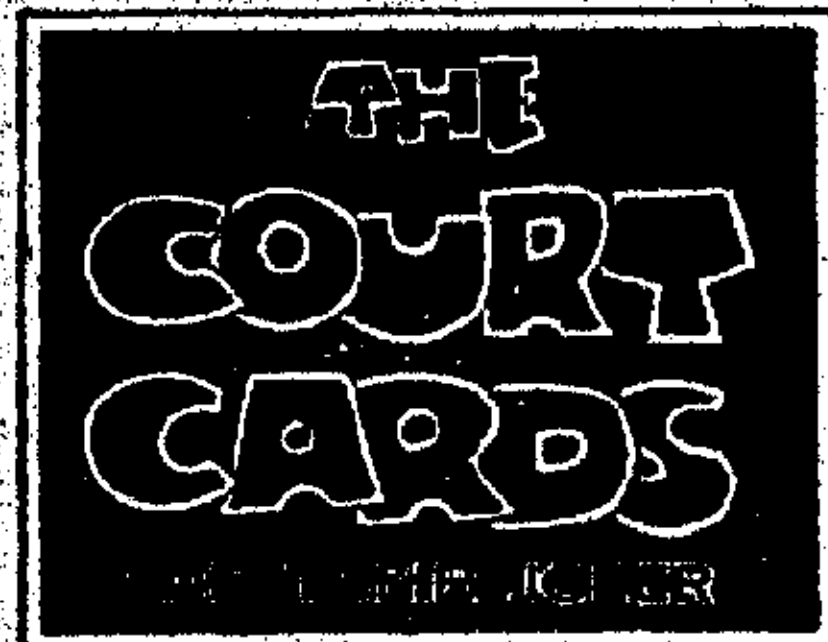
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INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! 9.15 P.M. EDGAR WARWICK PRESENTS



WHO REGISTERED A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS ON SATURDAY EVENING. THE GENERAL VERDICT— BRIGHTER THAN EVER. It is Plans on view all day 'T'-day at the Hongkong Hotel, owing to B. & K. Holiday arrangements. PASSED BY THE NONSENSEOR. [1220]

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BIRTH.

PLATT.—At Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on 10th November, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. PLATT, a son. [1268]

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHISON-MACDONALD.—At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on November 1st, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, ALFRED HERBERT HUTCHISON, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Du Fon Hutchison, to MARY MONTAGUE MACDONALD, daughter of Mr. D. Macdonald. [1261]

DEATH.

POWNEY.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on November 5th, HENRY HUNTER POWNEY, a native of Conville, Leicestershire, and late of the Maritime Customs' Chinking, aged 37 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 181, Finsbury Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12th NOVEMBER, 1917.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

No trace of pessimism was discernible in any of the speeches delivered by the Ministers of the Crown at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on the 9th instant, despite the disturbing news from Russia and Italy. Referring to Russia, Lord Curzon expressed the hope that she would soon pierce the gloom momentarily overhanging her, and Mr. Bona Law declared that though the future was a sealed book there was no need to despair. Evidently the members of His Majesty's Government do not anticipate that the party who are now in the ascendant will enjoy a very long lease of power. We may be sure that Mr. Kameny, General Kornilov and other patriots will not be content to watch without a struggle the short-sighted pacifists playing into the hands of the enemy and mortgaging the future for a measure of present ease. There must be many who realise, in the words of Mr. Bona Law, that "no nation ever won, or deserved, freedom which was not prepared to fight for it and which was not ready to sustain every nerve to drive out the invader." Russia may not be in a position for some time

yet to resume the offensive, but it will be impossible for the Central European Powers to conclude peace with her until there is a stable government, unless they are prepared to maintain an army of occupation to support their puppets, in which case their gain would be very problematical. In regard to Italy Lord Curzon pointed out that serious as is the reverse she has suffered, her heart is not broken; on the contrary, she is now "with superb self-control bracing herself to meet the invader," who may yet find that his vaunting ambition has overleapt itself when the retreating armies of our Ally reach their appointed defensive positions and are reinforced by the troops hastening to their aid from the Franco-British front. The latest reports state that the Italians are fighting a stubborn rearguard action and levying a heavy toll upon their pursuers, whose lengthening lines of communication threaten to prove a source of weakness. As a result of the lessons learnt lately in the hard school of experience, there will be greater unity of direction and control in future, rendering the Alliance a more effective instrument. Up to the present Germany has possessed two great advantages. One has been her internal lines of communication, enabling her to move troops with comparative ease and rapidly from one front to another. She has been in the centre of a circle while the Allies have been on the circumference. The other advantage which she has enjoyed lies in the fact that she has from the first had complete control of the armies of her Allies. Such an arrangement was impossible among the *Entente*, because they are a league of free and independent peoples, but, happily, a step has just been taken which will secure a greater degree of co-operation amongst them than has been the case hitherto. An Allied Conference at Rapallo has created a Supreme Political Council of the Allies for the whole of the front, stretching from the English Channel to the Adriatic, which will in future be treated as one. This Council will be assisted by a permanent central military committee composed of General Foch, Sir Henry Wilson, and General Franchet d'Espèrey, respectively, representing France, Great Britain, and Italy. Instead, therefore, of dividing her enemies, as she had hoped, Germany has succeeded, only in more closely uniting them. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed on the subject in the past it is now evident that the war will be decided on the Western Front, and our past experiences here encourage the belief that we can await the issue with confidence. It is now, in the words of Mr. Bona Law, "a question of nerve and staying-power," for all the belligerents are staggering beneath a heavy load. The Central Powers are suffering in an increasing degree from the effects of the blockade, and their troops and their civilian populations are manifesting signs of war-weariness and despondency; hence the anxiety of those in command to obtain some "spectacular success," no matter what the cost in men or money, with which to revive their flagging spirits. This may achieve its purpose for a time, but when it is found that victory is no nearer the reaction will be all the greater. With incomparably greater resources the Allies are bound to triumph in the end. There may be no prospect of an early peace, but if we show an inflexible determination to win by conserving our resources in order to provide for a long war "a real peace may come more suddenly than we dare hope." In other words, the war has resolved itself into a test of endurance between the opposing nations, and we have to justify the reputation for obstinacy given us by the Kaiser. This point was emphasised by Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of Admiralty, who, while declaring that submarine warfare was being held for the present and would finally be defeated, urged that "there had been no moment in the war when there was greater need for steadfastness, courage, determination and solidarity."

Mr. Ho Kwong, the compradore of Messrs. Sassoon & Co., an O.C.C., has been recently awarded the 3rd Class of the Excellent Crop by the President of the Chinese Republic.

The engagement is announced (says the *Daily Press*) of Mr. J. C. Roberts, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, and Miss Whiting, daughter of Colonel R. C. Whiting, of the Siamese Gendarmerie, and Mrs. Whiting.

It is understood that the Hongkong Defence Corps will go into camp on the 22nd inst.

Mr. J. H. Ratcliff, formerly a member of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., has obtained a commission in the Royal Flying Corps as a Flight 2nd-Lieut. pilot.

The death in action is reported of 2nd Lieut. H. R. Cook, Manchester Regiment, son of the late Rodham Home Cook, who was for many years agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Kobe.

The engagement is announced of Miss Evelyn Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill, of Tokyo, to Mr. William Haigh, of the British Embassy staff. The marriage will take place about the middle of this month.

During October the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 77, the highest being 84.8 on the 10th, and the lowest 66.8, on the 30th. There were 238.8 hours of sunshine, 2.47 inches of rain, and the average humidity was 73.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$600 from the Ministering Children's League for the Children's Ward and M. C. L. Co. in the Netherlands Hospital.

To-day, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the pillar boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

November 9th, 5 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Visayas Islands, direction unknown.

November 9th, 9 p.m.

Warning. The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOLIDAY.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.) left the Colony on Saturday for a short holiday in the North.

His Excellency, we understand, will meet Lady May in Japan on her return from Canada, and will return to the Colony with her next month.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary announces the departure of His Excellency and notifies that the prescribed Oath of Office were administered by His Honour the Chief Justice, in the presence of the Executive Council, to the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has made the following appointments:—

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. J. A. E. Bullock to act as Clerk of Councils.

Mr. R. Pennington-Fane to be Private Secretary.

Capt. L. Edwards, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp.

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION

The following are the returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 31st October, 1917, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 6,525,176	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,563,226	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,148,670	650,000
Total	\$28,237,072	\$22,650,000

* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at 2,150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents 2,110,000.

"THE COURT CARDS." OPENING PERFORMANCE.

There was scarcely a vacant seat in the Theatre Royal when "The Court Cards" gave their opening performance on Saturday evening. Apparently the high reputation gained by this Company during their previous visit to the Colony had been remembered. It was generally anticipated that they might be relied upon to provide an amusing entertainment, and the expectations were fully realised. From start to finish there was not a dull moment. The programme was admirably balanced. The farcical element, of course, predominated, but it was leavened with one or two items of a more serious character, and the results could scarcely have been more pleasing.

In the first part "The Court Cards" are attired as their name suggests they should be; in the second, they adopt a variety of different costumes—"The Joker" even comes on and scores a great success as P. C. 49—but however they may be dressed they are always successful in keeping the audience in a good humour. There was plenty of laughter and fun, and those present showed their keen appreciation by repeated demands for encores.

The programme referred to the opening chorus as "the initial annoyance," but it proved to be nothing of the sort. It went with a swing and was the keynote of the entertainment which followed. There is no doubt that "The Court Cards" have fully realised the great secret of success in vaudeville. Long periods of waiting, which so often prove fatal, were avoided. Most of the artistes—there are seven in all—were on the stage throughout, and they say to it that time did not hang heavily.

Perhaps the most successful individual item was the mandolin solo and dance by Miss Rosina Palmerston, but Miss Vio Parsons and Miss Dorothy Grace—all the lady members of the Company—are equally accomplished, and their singing and playing were well above the average. Of the men, Mr. Herbert Walton, as "The Joker," is unquestionably a capable comedian. Both as a choir-boy and as P. C. 49 he was very amusing. Mr. Laurie Buzman is the member of the party with a good voice, Mr. George Titchener is a little of everything. He is always in evidence and creates as much laughter as "The Joker" himself. Mr. Albert Keats is an excellent make-weight, and on Saturday evening proved his versatility by playing various accompaniments and then taking part in the Coster's Holiday and giving some of his matrimonial recollections. The Company, to sum up, is a small but good one and provides an evening's entertainment which pleases all and may be thoroughly recommended. On Saturday night "The Court Cards" announced "in order to comply with a generally expressed wish, parents will be admitted to the theatre to-night without their children at the usual charges." Those who were not present at the first performance will do well to accept this kind and characteristic invitation, as this will be the last opportunity of seeing the current programme. There will be a complete change of programme on Tuesday.

As to-day is a Bank Holiday, the plans will be on view all day at the Hongkong Hotel instead of at Messrs. Moutrie's.

HONGKONG FERRIES.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW SCHEME OF CONTROL.

A draft of a Bill, which it is proposed to introduce at an early date in the Legislative Council, to regulate ferries in the harbour is published in the *Gazette*.

The object and reasons state:—"The object of this Bill is to take power to regulate the ferries of the Colony, other than the present service of the Star Ferry Co., Ltd. The main object is not revenue but the interests of the travelling public. It is intended at present to deal only with the ferries between Victoria and Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok Tsui and Sham Shui Po.

It is proposed to grant licences for fifteen years for the exclusive right to run ferries between the places mentioned, public tenders being invited for the privilege. The licensee shall provide such ferry vessels as the notice inviting tenders specifies and other ferry vessels to be maintained as a reserve. Fines are to be inflicted for the unpunctual running of the boats, except where such is not due to accident or weather. In each of the three services sought to be controlled, not less than half-an-hour service shall be maintained, and certain public piers are specified, and the ferries must use those in Hongkong being Jubilee Street Pier, Western Market Pier and Eastern Street Pier. The total number of ferry vessels for the whole of the three services shall not be less than twelve, two of which are to be vessels in reserve. Maximum fares to be charged are also laid down and a tariff for merchandise and all luggage other than personal. On the expiration of any licence the Governor-in-Council may require the licensee to sell the whole of his ferry vessels and plant at a price—if there is a difference of opinion—to be fixed by an Arbitration Board."

THE WAR.

BRITISH RENEW ATTACK IN WEST. SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REPORTED.

GERMAN TROOPS LAND AT HELSINGFORS.

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF THE FUGITIVES.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH RENEW ATTACK.

WEATHER WET AND STORMY.

LONDON, November 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—At dawn this morning we attacked the positions northward and north-westward of Passchendaele.

We are making good progress. The weather is wet and stormy.

ADVANCE BEYOND OBJECTIVES.

LATER.

The Canadians and the British troops delivered this morning's attack over a mile front astride the Passchendaele—Westroebuck road.

Heavy rain commenced to fall before the attack and continued throughout the day.

Despite the weather, we made further progress northwards along the main ridge, capturing a number of prisoners.

On the right of the attack the Canadians continued to advance along the crest of the main ridge north of Passchendaele, and they gained their objectives early in the morning.

The British on the left attacked along the western shoulder of the main ridge and overcame an obstacle in the marshy ground in the neighbourhood of Paddebeck stream, and reached their objectives and beyond.

Heavy counter-attacks developed later in the morning against the ground gained by the British.

The enemy regained, after fierce and obstinate fighting, some of the more advanced positions.

West Yorkshires raided northward of Lens and prisoners were captured after hand-to-hand fighting, when many casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Low-flying aeroplanes attacked the enemy's infantry and transport.

Three tons of bombs were dropped on billets and aerodromes, and good results were obtained.

We brought down one and drove down five enemy machines. Two of our machines are missing.

ENEMY POSITIONS PENETRATED.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—This morning's attack was carried out during a high wind and in pitiless rain.

Apparently the object was to lessen the bulge of the salient created by the Canadians' capture of Passchendaele, and this result was achieved.

We penetrated enemy positions on a front of nearly 3,000 yards to a depth of one mile in places.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong English attacks between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele broke down sanguinarily in our defensive zone.

A wireless German official report states:—English attacks north-eastward of Poelcapelle were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. There was very violent reciprocal artillery firing along the Yser and at Hondstulst Wood, and as far as Zandvoorde.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, November 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been considerable activity on the part of hostile artillery north-eastward of Ypres.

Our guns carried out the usual counter-battery work and bombardment of the battle front.

AVIATION.

LONDON, November 10th.

Reporting on aviation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Low-flying machines on Thursday co-operated with the infantry in raids on the trenches. They fired many rounds at troops and machine guns. Numerous bombs were dropped on trenches and billets during the day, with good results. Unfavourable weather prevented night bombing. Fourteen machines were brought down and six driven down. Ten of ours are missing.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH RECOVER POSITIONS.

PARIS, November 11th.

A communiqué states:—There was an active artillery duel in the region of the Oise-Aisne Canal.

There was lively infantry fighting in the region of Chaume Wood.

The French reestablished their positions after several counter-attacks.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—We wrestled from the French positions at Chaume Wood and captured 240 prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTION.

A communiqué states:—Lively artillery activity continues at Chaume Wood and in Upper Alsace.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY BOMBS HOSPITAL.

PARIS, November 10th.

A communiqué states:—Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, killing three and injuring ten people.

They also dropped incendiary bombs upon an hospital at Zuydcoote, killing seven and wounding nine of the hospital staff.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS LAND AT HELSINGFORS.

STOCKHOLM, November 10th.

A newspaper reports that the Germans have landed at Helsingfors.

GERMANS LAND ON AALAND.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.

A private wire from Uleaborg received at Stockholm states that German troops have landed on Aaland Island, and have also occupied most of the other islands.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

WEEK'S TOTAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 9th.

An official message from Mesopotamia reports that the prisoners taken since November 2nd number 319.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN. ESTIMATE OF CAPTURES AND ENEMY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, November 10th.

An official report from Egypt states:—Our mounted troops, advancing rapidly, captured another 400 men, and ten guns.

Our line now runs in a south-easterly direction from two miles northward of Hamamah to two miles northward of Arakelunshiye, on the Central Railway, and generally ten to six miles northward of Wadihesi.

We occupied Askalon.

Our aeroplanes continue to bomb retreating bodies, also important centres of communication, dropping 300 bombs.

During the day we captured guns totalling over 70, of which several are of 5.9 calibre.

General Allenby estimates the enemy's casualties at 10,000, exclusive of prisoners.

ENEMY RETIRING.

CAIRO, November 8th.

The Scottish troops crossed Wadihesi and are advancing to the high ground northwards.

The Australians seized the railway station at Umdakbhai, taking 300 prisoners and much booty.

The enemy is retiring on the whole front, being vigorously pursued.

TURKS FLEEING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday evening, stated:—The East-Anglian home counties, West Country and Indian troops pushed through Gaza and occupied the whole of the enemy defences north-west and south-east of Gaza.

The Yeomanry and Indians vigorously pursued the enemy towards Beithann and Deirassaid.

Aeroplanes relentlessly harassed the Turks, machine-gunning and bombing 2,000 infantry at Beitdura and 2,500 at Jabis from a low altitude, the Turks fleeing in all directions.

The Australian troops, mounted Yeomanry and London troops pressed the enemy hard in the neighbourhood of Sherria, driving him north-westward.

Thirty-four guns and howitzers and two million rounds of small-arm ammunition have so far been captured.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAZA.

LONDON, November 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters reported on 7th inst.:—I have visited Gaza, which is mostly a collection of filthy hovels. The most attractive features are the gardens and the plantations surrounding the town on all sides, which enclosed castles hedges that proved a formidable obstacle last April. They are from six to twenty feet thick and are impervious to shrapnel. The Turks cleverly utilised them, digging long lines of the deepest trenches inside and protected by concealed wire, the forward lines commanding an open field of fire across the bare sand dunes. The dug-outs were most elaborate, being twenty feet deep and roofed with tree trunks and sandbags.

Equally remarkable with the Turkish defences was the destructive effect of our fire. The ground is pitted with shell-holes and bullets. For ten days, unintermittently night and day, a steady stream of high explosives and shrapnel was poured on this position. The Turks never experienced such a battering, and his morale gave way completely, and last night he bolted. Our troops in single file walked along the Turkish trenches, and pressing on found the Alimuntar system was also evacuated. If the Turks had chosen to fight to the last our men would have been very costly, for the magnificently organised position was considered impregnable both by Germans and Turks.

An officer prisoner recently taken declared it impossible for the British to take Gaza.

Thanks to General Allenby's masterly strategy, within ten days from the beginning of the bombardment we captured Gaza and Beersheba, and demolished defences representing months of labour directed by German technical skill, and we have taken already 2,000 prisoners, 24 guns and huge booty.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN OFFICERS POSING AS ITALIANS.

LONDON, November 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 9th inst., states:—The situation continues to improve. The retreat is now being carried out methodically, and the Divisions are re-forming splendidly.

The rear-guard is heroically and effectively screening the main body.

Stem and relentless measures are being taken to eliminate falterers.

Seventeen German officers, speaking excellent Italian and posing as refugees, have been discovered distributing large sums of money among their companions and endeavouring to stir up a peace agitation.

ITALIANS OCCUPY VILLAGE.

LONDON, November 10th.

An Italian official report states:—We repulsed an attack on our advanced positions in the Ledro Valley.

There were local engagements between Val Sugana and the Piave Valley.

At Lorenzago, one of our rear-guards which was surrounded succeeded in pushing through and occupied the village.

From Susegana to the sea our rear-guards became disengaged from the enemy and crossed the river, blowing up the bridges.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Hungarians are pressing forward in the Val Sugana and in the upper Piave Valley.

We captured Asiago, after desperate street fighting.

We repulsed Italian rear-guards who made a stand westward of the Livorno, and we reached Piave from Susegana as far as the sea.

LATER.

Our pursuit of the Italians continues.

ITALY'S NEW GENERALISSIMO.

ROME, November 10th.

General Diaz, who is aged 66, is said to combine the brilliant intellect of the south with the solidity of the north. He was a Colonel in Libya, and he has commanded an Army Corps in the Carso. Generals Badoglio and Giardino have been appointed to assist him.

Referring to the appointment, the *Giornale d'Italia* states that the supreme command is no longer confined to one man, but is to be shared by three.

General Badoglio, aged 47, participated in the campaigns in Africa and in Libya. He commanded an Army Corps in the Bainsizza.

General Giardino, aged 53, was for some time War Minister. He has been decorated for valour, and served mostly in the Bersaglieri regiment.

The Minister for War has despatched a letter to General Diaz in which he mentions that he has always recognised his civil military qualities, and that his Army Corps has always been brilliantly led in good and ill fortune. "I send you greeting in the name of Italy, which waits and hopes."

THE CHANGE IN ITALY'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Minister for War has despatched a letter to General Cadorna emphasising what the Army and country will feel at the change. "The name of Cadorna was a symbol for skill, bravery, firmness and vigour."

King Emmanuel has decreed the sacrifice in order that General Cadorna will make still greater contributions to Italy's and the Allies' task.

ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS.

PARIS, November 10th.

Le Temps states that the Allied Supreme Council will probably comprise the Premier and a Member of the War Council of each country. Meeting twice monthly, it will examine the plans of the various staffs, reporting upon the operations carried out.

The Commanders-in-Chief will still be responsible to their respective Governments.

EARLIER CABLES.

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF FUGITIVES.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters graphically describes the terrible plight of the fugitives, owing to the evacuation of the Tagliente refugees from Gemona, causing a fresh flight from Pordenone to Triviso. There were babies asphyxiated in the crush and mothers suddenly became demented.

Aeroplanes attacked the trains, which took refuge in tunnels, causing dense smoke clouds to swamp the packed open cars. Children collapsed and frenzied mothers were unable to resuscitate them.

Many officers and soldiers got through the enemy lines by strange stratagems. A Sicilian soldier arrived barefooted and ragged, having walked from Gorizia.

ALLIES' SUPREME POLITICAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 10th.

An Allied Conference at Rappallo has created a Supreme Political Council of the Allies for the whole Western Front, assisted by a permanent central military committee composed of General Foch, Sir Henry Wilson and General Cadorna.

CADORNA'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, November 9th.

General Diaz, Chief of the General Staff, has succeeded General Cadorna.

Gazette.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, November 10th.

A further agreement between the United States and Japan has been entered upon, whereby the latter receives sufficient steel-plates to carry out her shipbuilding programme and undertakes to furnish large tonnage, and extend her co-operation in the warfare against enemy submarines.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

CREATING ARTIFICIAL FOG.

WASHINGTON, November 10th.

The United States Shipping Board is applying more drastic regulations for reducing the visibility of ships.

Remarkable results have been achieved, especially with smoke bombs, enabling vessels to create an artificial fog, extending a great distance and resembling a natural fog.

Although the zone of sinkings was formerly confined to the British Channel and immediate vicinity of the British, Irish and French coasts, it has now extended to the Azores.

The Shipping Board is confident that the losses due to submarine will continue to decline.

THE RISE OF GENERAL WILSON.

LONDON, November 11th.

The Sunday newspapers contain enthusiastic articles on General Wilson. They declare that his dramatic leap to the front is not unexpected, as he has been frequently consulted by the Cabinet on the military position.

ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL.

TESTIMONY TO FRIENDSHIP.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 10th.

The Argentine Minister had a long conference with the Foreign Minister, whom he informed that the largest Argentine cruiser will visit Rio de Janeiro on the 15th inst., in testimony to the unchangeable friendship of Argentina towards Brazil.

The conference was most cordial, and it is considered very important from the point of view of its effect on South-American policy.

SEQUEL TO BOLO SCANDAL.

PARIS, November 10th.

As a sequel to the Bolo scandal, the Court of Cassation has dismissed M. Monier, First President of the Court of Appeal, which is the maximum penalty for unprofessional conduct.

It was M. Monier who introduced Bolo to M. Humbert, the proprietor of the Journal.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Railway Executive is favourably considering a scheme to permit a limited number of winter race-meetings.

NATIONAL CINEMA PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, November 10th.

Mr. Hall Caine is undertaking the direction of cinema films for the National War-Aims Committee for the purpose of acquainting the public with the issues at stake.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, November 11th.

M. Poincaré has returned. He presided at a Cabinet meeting which decided that an Inter-Ally Military Conference will meet in Paris.

GREAT FLOODS IN BANGKOK.

BANGKOK, November 11th.

There have been unusually great floods in Bangkok. The rice crops have been seriously damaged, and the railways also suffered.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

MINISTERIAL STAFFS IDLE.

PETROGRAD, November 10th.

The entire staffs of the Foreign Office and the Ministries of Finance and Commerce have left work.

EMBASSY IN AMERICA DECLINES TO RECOGNISE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

The Russian Embassy announces its refusal to recognise the Maximalist Government.

AFFAIRS IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, November 11th.

The *Weekly Dispatch* publishes a message from Petrograd stating that M. Kerensky arrived on Wednesday at Lugz, where the garrison went over to the Provisional Government.

He came to Gatchina this morning, where the same thing happened. Troops loyal to the Provisional Government are known to be near Petrograd and a division of Cossacks is marching from Finland.

The garrison in Petrograd is again wobbling, and it is rumoured that most of the garrison at Moscow has again transferred its allegiance to the Provisional Government after fighting the Extremists.

At Kremlin, M. Skoboleff addressed the Committee of Public Safety in the Town Hall. He said that the Railway Men's Union had refused to obey further orders from Lenin.

EARLIER CABLES.

APPEAL TO THE WORKMEN.

LONDON, November 9th.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has practically unanimously made an appeal to the workmen, soldiers and peasants of Russia, stating that the parties of Korniloff, Kerensky, Koldere and others are endeavouring to move troops to Petrograd, but several detachments of Kerensky's troops have already sided with the revolution people. The appeal urges the soldiers to actively resist Kerensky, who is a partisan of Korniloff; also the railway-men to stop the forces which Kerensky is sending to Petrograd.

SECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVES IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 9th.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu has arrived at Bombay.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, November 9th.

A Berlin official message states that the Kaiser has accepted Herr Helfferich's resignation as Vice-Chancellor.

RIO DE JANEIRO CLOSED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 10th.

A decree has been issued closing the port of Rio de Janeiro.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

LONDON, November 9th.

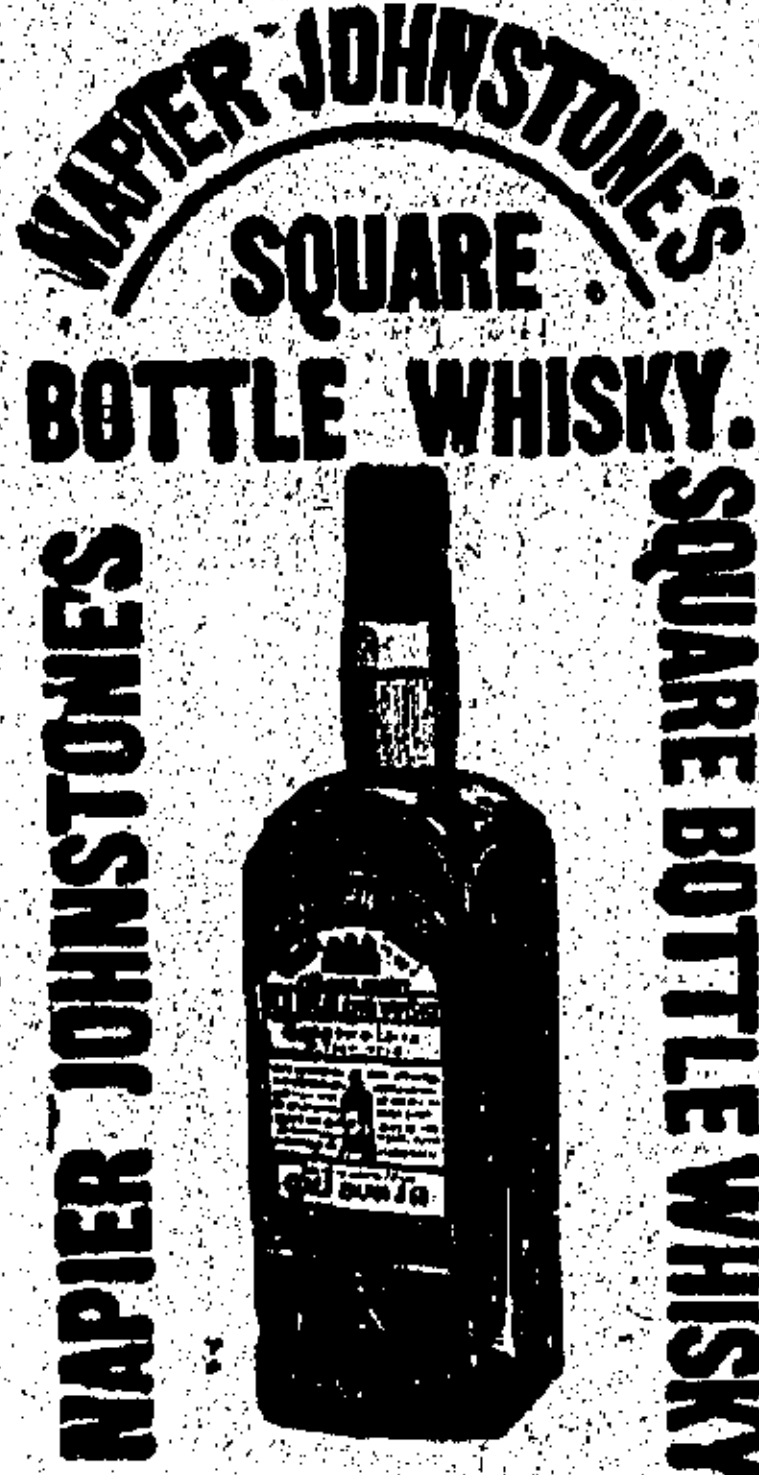
It is officially stated that the members of the American Mission have conferred with Anglo-French representatives on economic questions connected with the blockade. There is every prospect of complete agreement. Further conferences are pending.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 9th.

Silver is quoted 43½ per ounce, and the market is dull.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



\$30 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIED PREMIERS AND MINISTERS VISIT FRONT.

Rome, November 9th.
Mr. Lloyd George, M. Painleve and the other Allied Ministers and Generals went to the front and conferred with the King of Italy for two hours on measures with a view to Allied co-operation.

The party afterwards visited the British and French troops going to the front.

A semi-official Note says that the British and French Ministers and Generals are able fully to appreciate the high spirit of the Italian troops who are marching with serene confidence to meet the invader.

ENEMY "PAYING THE PRICE."

LONDON, November 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states:—

The troops, though still retreating, are showing a more keen fighting spirit and are more strongly resisting the enemy's advance, although the plains where the armies are now fighting offer no natural assistance to the defenders, except in the hills in the province of Treviso, from where the Italians are raining shells on the enemy, making him pay a very high price for his advance.

BRIDGES ON THE LIVENZA DESTROYED.

LONDON, November 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states that a dozen bridges over the Livenza River have been blown up by the Italians in order to delay the enemy's advance.

Meanwhile, the retreat has greatly shortened the fighting line, which is scarcely 30 miles in length. This favours the concentration for defence.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, November 9th.

An Italian official message states:—Our troops continue to arrive and to establish themselves in the positions chosen for the resistance.

Our rearguards are still holding up the enemy.

INCREASING THE ENEMY'S DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, November 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the Austro-Germans' difficulties in transport are increasing owing to the lengthening of their communications and the Italians destroying railways, bridges, roads and the water supply.

The Italians are doing their utmost to reconstitute their forces and to mass their artillery in order to form a barrier.

The issue of the crisis depends on whether the Austro-Germans have sufficient forces to continue their advance at the present rate, or whether the long-drawn pursuit is so thinning their lines that the Italians may be able to stop and roll them back.

The arrival of the fresh and confident Allied troops has already had an admirable effect and the Italian Staff is ready to make any sacrifice to save the situation.

GERMANS ADVANCE THROUGH SNOW AND RAIN.

LONDON, November 9th.

A German official message states:—We crossed the Livenza, continue to overcome the resistance of the Italian rearguards, and we are advancing on the mountain roads and the plain, in snow and rain, towards Pavia.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

PURSUING THE ENEMY.

LONDON, November 9th.

An official message from Egypt states:—The enemy on our right is retiring on Hebron. We have hampered his retreat, capturing prisoners and transport.

Our mounted forces are advancing through Jemameh and Huj, thirteen and nine miles, respectively, east of Gaza, and have reached the south bank of the Wadihisi, which is twelve miles north of the old Turkish front. They have thus established contact with our forces advancing from Gaza. The latter forces have captured the north bank of the mouth of the Wadihisi and Hebron, reaching the railway and turning the enemy's prepared position on this side. We have also captured the Turkish coastal railroad at Beitmanun and are pursuing the enemy in the direction of the Wadihisi.

We have captured over forty guns. The British Navy, assisted by the French, actively co-operated throughout, bombarding the enemy's communications near the coast and affording other valuable assistance.

TURKISH ARMY RETREATING.

An official message from Egypt states that the whole Turkish Army is retreating northwards and is being bombed by British aeroplanes.

VICTORY DUE TO FINE STRATEGY.

Reporting on the latest success, Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 7th inst., stated:—

The Turks destroyed some ammunition dumps, but the booty was great in this operation, which resulted in a great victory, due largely to the strategy of General Allenby, who outflanked the Turks on the left and right, thus annulling all the advantages of their positions. His efforts were nobly seconded by the self-sacrifice, courage and persistence of all ranks, who endured every hardship cheerfully and defeated the enemy in every encounter. The troops are now busily pursuing the Turks, whose lines of retreat are being heavily shelled by naval men.

FINE STAND BY HOME TROOPS.

Yesterday's operations consisted of a feint against the Turkish rear, followed by a heavy flank attack upon their main defences on the left, which fell successively before the irresistible onslaught of the Londoners and Irish. One of the features of yesterday's fighting was the remarkable stand made by the Welsh and Home Counties' troops against a Turkish attempt to get round our right. The sound of heavy guns is still audible, indicating that the Turks are still receiving severe punishment.

HEAT WAVE PREVAILS.

Throughout the operations the weather was most unfavourable, due to a heat wave—a most unusual thing in November. The men are described as going into action with tongues hanging out, like a pack of hounds. Yesterday the New Zealanders had a sharp brush with the enemy, who attacked with fixed bayonets but were driven off by our machine-guns, losing three hundred casualties.

FURIOUS BRITISH ONSLAUGHT.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on the 6th inst., said:—The Welsh and Home Counties' troops opened the fighting this morning on the right flank of our attack. They rushed the Kawiye Ridge, ten miles to the north of Beersheba, in a furious onslaught, after marching the greater part of the night, practically annihilating one battalion and capturing numerous prisoners and a few guns.

The Turks, apprehending this move, had concentrated in some strength and counter-attacked vigorously, recovering a little of the lost ground, but our men, who were steady as rocks, beat off the efforts most successfully.

OBJECTIVES ATTAINED.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on November 9th, said:—Our achievements were again excellent today. We attacked enemy positions at dawn to the north and north-west of Beersheba, attaining all our objectives with a goodly bag of prisoners, guns and war material. The new positions threaten part of the Turkish line and will probably compel him to evacuate the sector. Fighting still continues.

ENEMY'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

To-day's offensive took place on a front of twenty miles. Owing to the capture of Beersheba, we were able to outflank the main Turkish line, extending originally from Gaza to Beersheba and consisting of four elaborately-organized systems with connecting trenches and scattered redoubts. The Beersheba system, which was the most isolated, fell into our hands, thanks to brilliant strategy, coupled with a sudden onslaught which turned the enemy's position by cutting off supplies along the Hebron road and threatening the Jerusalem-Sheria Railway, which apparently disturbed the whole of his defensive plans, as he was suddenly obliged to meet a menace from the east when all his principal defences faced the south-west. An unavoidable delay, due to our advancing across long tracks of sandy waste, enabled him to dig trenches across the line of our advance. But the mixed elements of regiments and divisions which were thrown against these positions bear evidence of the confusion in which his organization was involved. Instead of meeting a frontal attack, upon which he had apparently counted, he found General Allenby's forces threatening to enclose him within a pair of claws which were ever gripping more tightly. The execution of General Allenby's plans has entailed a tremendous physical strain on all ranks, but their exceptional fitness has been proof against every call.

DISMOUNTED YEOMANRY ATTACK.

White dismounted yeomanry attacked the trenches covering the station and bridge at Sheria and by mid-day we had mastered the whole line in this sector. By the evening we had advanced over the intervening three miles and occupied the place itself, and four guns were captured. On the left bank the Yeomanry, the Londoners and the Irish attacked the Kawkah system.

One of the main features of the Turkish line was the veritable labyrinth of trenches with extensive wiring, but the enemy was so completely deceived by our tactics and so impressed with the first attack, that it was comparatively lightly held, speedily succumbing to a dashing assault.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

It is officially stated that His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Allenby as follows:—"I heartily congratulate you and your troops on the successful result of your ably-conceived plan, which has been crowned by the capture of Gaza. I admire the tenacity and endurance of all ranks."

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET OPTIMISM PREVAILS.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Guildhall Banquet was held to-night, four hundred guests assembling. The banquet was of most modest proportions as regards food. Except for the turtle soup, the same meal could have been had anywhere for 3/6. The wine was in consonance. A bottle of champagne was shared between half-a-dozen. The meal lasted forty minutes.

ESSENTIALS FOR PEACE.

Lord Curzon, as a member of the War Cabinet, toasting the Allies, said it was only by the combined, concentrated, harmonious and unselfish action of all the Allies that we could obtain victory and world-peace. The Allies now really comprised seventeen States, while an additional nine had broken off relations with the enemy. These peoples had been drawn together, he would not say to crush the German sovereign and people, but to crush the spirit of overweening military arrogance and the material force in its most brutal, crude, organized and scientific form which animated them.

TWO HISTORIC DAYS.

He referred to the day when the United States troops marched through the streets of London and the day when they received their baptism of fire in France as historic both in the annals of the war and of the history of the two peoples.

SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA AND ITALY.

Alluding to Russia and Italy, he offered the respectful sympathy, he hoped, of trial and trusted Russia would still pierce the sombre gloom momentarily hanging over her. Italy's heart had not been broken. She was now, with superb self-control, bracing herself to meet the invader. The presence of M. Painleve and Mr. Lloyd George in Italy was the best guarantee of what the Alliance stood for. The Allies have been fighting for three years with one object in mind. Small not the future find them more and more with one strategy, one front? Out of all this commotion may there not arise a greater unity of direction and control, rendering the Alliance a more effective instrument? (Cheers.)

SUBMARINISM.

Sir Eric Gomers, replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces, declared that on all questions of broad naval strategy there was complete agreement between the Admiralty and the Commanders of the great Navies afloat. Submarinism had not been defeated, but for the present it was held, and would finally be defeated. (Cheers.) But he did not wish to lull the country into a sense of security or complacency. On the contrary, he urged that there had been no moment in the war when there was greater need for steadfastness, courage, determination and solidarity. Our losses in ships had been very heavy, and although being steadily reduced they were still heavy; hence the great need for reduction of imports, increased home production and increased shipbuilding. The sky was momentarily overcast. A great storm was sweeping over the Russian sky, a passing cloud was obscuring the Italian sun, but the cloud would pass. Moreover, the enemy was suffering from shortage of essential supplies, want and disintegration.

PROVIDE FOR A LONG WAR.

It was a significant fact that the enemy was constantly initiating peace talk. He had been accused of optimism as if optimism were a crime. Picture to yourselves a fighting bullock, his fangs fixed in his enemy's throat, his body braced, his tail wagging. Is he pessimist? No, he is an optimist, born of determination, confidence and courage. So it is with us. (Cheers.) But we must provide for a long war and conserve our resources. If this is done a real peace may come more suddenly than we dare hope.

THE ARMY.

Lord Derry, who also replied, said the army was never higher than to-day.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the toast of the Ministry and speaking of the temporary lowering of clouds, said the future of Russia was a sealed book; but we did not need despair. No nation ever won or deserved freedom which was not prepared to fight for it and which was not ready to strain every nerve to free itself from its oppressors.

TRIBUTE TO DOMINIONS' TROOPS.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to pay a great tribute to the Dominions' troops, to whom Englishmen never grudged praise; but the Germans alleged we had left all the hard fighting to the Dominions' troops. None knew better than the Dominions' troops that nothing that they had done had not been equalled by the deeds of their British comrades. (Cheers.)

THE ALLIED MILITARY STAFF.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to review the general military situation and emphasized that Germany had secured complete control of the armies of her Allies. Such control did not exist and could not exist to the same extent among our Allies, because we were a league of free peoples, but a step had just been taken which would make co-operation closer than it had ever been. To-day the Allied Military Staff of France, Britain and Italy had been created. (Cheers.) It would sit permanently to study military problems as a whole, and as the result of its creation the whole front from the Channel to the Adriatic could in future be treated as one. The enemy's great advantage was that he could move on internal lines, while we had to move not across a diameter, but across a circumference. He refused to prophesy regarding Italy, but he believed the Italians would be able to hold the enemy until aid came from her Western Allies. He thought the German attack on Italy was partly actuated by a hope to divide the Allies and partly to keep up the spirits of the German people; but Germany would never win this war until she defeated the Franco-British Armies in the West. He did not see any prospect of an early peace. It was now a question of nerve and staying-power. All the belligerents staggered beneath a load. It was a question of who was going to fall. He knew the hearts of our soldiers and sailors and those of our Allies would not fail them. (Cheers.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

SUPPORT FOR ADMINISTRATION.

Petrograd, November 9th.

According to a telegram from Helsingfors, the Delegates of the Baltic Fleet and Army Committees have passed a resolution adhering to the Petrograd Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates and the Revolutionary Committee, which they are ready to support to the utmost. The Revolutionary Committee at Reval has occupied all the important strategic points.

SOVIET MOVEMENT DESCRIBED.

The Soviet movement began cautiously on Tuesday evening with the seizure of the Telegraph Office and the News Agency, but, in view of complete non-resistance, it extended on Wednesday to the occupation of the whole capital. Nevertheless, the Government continued to sit at the Winter Palace, and the Ministerial Departments and General Staff continued working, although a Revolutionary Proclamation issued at 10 o'clock in the morning had announced the Government's fall. M. Kerensky was busy all Tuesday night at the General Staff, but he disappeared at 7 o'clock in the morning, a rumour being circulated that he had gone to meet troops from the front whom he had summoned to the capital.

There was an extraordinary situation on Wednesday. The Government was issuing orders and making dismissals and appointments which none obeyed, while the Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates were issuing Proclamations to the Provinces.

It was obvious that there was little force behind the Government, which on the previous day was making much display of its strength by parades of armoured cars, including tanks.

The climax came when the Cossacks refused to support the Provisional Government, when several transports from Kronstadt arrived whose sailors promptly went over to the Maximalists, and finally when the cruiser Aurora shelled the Winter Palace, which surrendered at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Outwardly, perfect order prevails, the public regarding the happenings with apathy.

WINTER-PALACE SHELLED.

New York, November 9th.
The Associated Press Correspondent at Petrograd, amplifying the account of the attack on the Winter Palace, says there was a constant fusillade by machine-guns, the troops returning the fire briskly. Fighting continued until midnight. It was a spectacle to see the armed Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, dashing up and swinging into action in front of the Palace Gates while flashes followed the explosions of the cruisers' shells.

ALLIED RESIDENTS SAFE.

A meeting of Allied representatives at the British Embassy discussed the question of ensuring the safety of Allied residents.

TO AVOID BLOODSHED.

A statement from the Telegraph Agency says the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has elected its own officers, namely, fourteen Maximalists and seven Revolutionary Socialists. It has appointed a delegation to negotiate with other Revolutionary Democratic organizations with a view to stopping bloodshed.

QUIETNESS CONTINUES.

Quiet continues. A Committee of Public Safety has been established. The banks and many lending shops are still closed.

Ex-Ministers have not been detained in custody. The Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates' Headquarters are being protected by anti-aircraft guns.

ARREST OF KORNILOFF ORDERED.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states:—The Military Revolutionary Committee has decided to arrest and incarcerate General Korniloff and his supporters in the St. Paul and Peter Fortresses and have them immediately tried.

There have been received at Paris confirmed messages which state that the Cossacks have proclaimed a Republic but are desirous of eventual incorporation in a Confederate Russian Republic.

THE KORNILOFF AFFAIR.

The Telegraph Agency states that M. Kerensky on November 7th addressed six thousand soldiers from the front, who were bound for Petrograd, after which the soldiers decided not to proceed to Petrograd.

The Agency also states that Ministers are to be charged with complicity in the Korniloff affair.

ARREST OF MILITARY COMMANDER.

KAZAN, November 9th.
The Commander of the Troops General Arhifoff has been arrested. Military Cadets and armoured cars have surrendered.

ARREST OF M. KERENSKY.

LONDON, November 9th.
An unconfirmed report from Stockholm says that M. Kerensky has been arrested.

PRESS OPINIONS.

AMSTERDAM, November 9th.
The German Press is deeply interested in the events in Russia. The Tageblatt says that if power really passes to the Bolsheviks—other, very extremists—the consequences will be incalculable. The Pasmiche Zeitung says:—"As the Maximalists desire peace without annexations, their advent to power will not affect our policy towards Russia."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:—"We can look at the events in Russia with equanimity."

PARIS, November 9th.
The Echo de Paris says, despite traitors, Russia will recover and return to the Alliance with the Allies. Le Matin says probably a powerful reaction will follow the present crisis.

BRITISH AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, November 9th.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons providing for the establishment of an "Air Force" and Air Council, over which one of the Secretaries of State will preside.

BELGIAN TRAITOR SENTENCED.

LONDON, November 9th.

It is officially announced that a Belgian, who had been court-martialled in London on a charge of coming to England for espionage purposes and who had been sentenced to death, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, November 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We carried out a successful raid last night to the east of Hargicourt."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 9th.

A German wireless official message states:—"There is considerable artillery firing on the Yser, at Poelcapelle and at Passchendaele."

FRENCH FRONT.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, November 9th.

A communiqué states:—"After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked at Chame Wood and also in the region of Arracourt, in Lorraine. They were repulsed with serious losses, and we took some prisoners."

A detachment raided the German trenches north-west of Bidel, in the region of Seppuis, in Upper Alsace: it explored the position, destroyed dug-outs and brought back war material without loss.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 9th.

A wireless German official report states:—"French advances at Sundgan were thrown back."

The Italians.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 9th.

A German wireless official message states:—"The English advanced on the Struma Plain, but a powerful Bulgarian counter-thrust threw them back."

CANADA'S BIG BRIDGE.

"DEATH SPAN" IS NOW IN PLACE.

With the bolting into place of the big centre span of the Quebec bridge, the greatest engineering feat of the kind ever attempted was completed on September 30th, and Canada became the possessor of the largest cantilever bridge in the world.

The great structure, which is 3,292 feet long and contains 190,000,000 pounds of steel and cast iron, in the neighbourhood of \$90,000,000 to build, was all but completed that day after eleven years of labour, the original structure having been started in 1906.

During its construction eighty-four men have lost their lives, and a monetary loss of \$4,500,000 has been sustained through two collapses of the first span, costing the lives of seventy men in 1907, and the second in 1916, when the centre span went into the St. Lawrence through the breaking of a casting on the hoisting apparatus.

On completion of the construction work the bridge will be handed over to the railways for the laying of tracks.

GARDENER'S CLAIM TO A PEERAGE.

There has been put down for hearing in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division a claim of declaration, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, that George Beresford, a gardener, is the lawful issue of the fifth Marquis of Waterford by his first wife and is therefore entitled to the peerage, which is now held by the seventh Marquis, a boy of 10. The fifth Marquis, according to Burke and Debrett, married on July 3rd, 1872, Florence Grosvenor, niece of Sir Charles Rowley, and the divorced wife of Captain the Hon. J. C. W. Vivian. The Marchioness died a year later—Burke says without issue. The Marquis married again, and a heir was born in 1876. The "A.S.E.C." Peerage states that the date of the fifth Marquis' marriage to his first wife was August 9th, 1875, that the ceremony took place at the Register Office, St. George's, Hanover-square, and that the Marchioness "died on April 4th, 1877, at 27, Cheam-place, after childbirth of a stillborn infant five days before and was buried at Clonagan." The fifth Marquis some years after his second marriage met with an accident in the hunting-field which left him with a permanent injury in the neck and in October, 1886, he died, "having shot himself." The claimant to the peerage, who was originally known as Tooth, has taken the name of Beresford. Lord Beresford is a great uncle of the present Marquis.

GERMANS' TWIN SPECTRES. TROOPS WAR-WEARY AND DISCOURAGED.

Mr. Percival Phillips, special correspondent of the *Daily Express*, wrote from France on September 7th:—

The German soldiers on this front are beginning to realize that they must face another winter campaign—the hardest ordeal of an unprofitable war—and the prospect fills them with the deepest depression. Reluctantly they are putting aside the dream of peace in the autumn. Prophecies of a U-boat climax that would give Prussianism the victory are no longer heard in the prisoners' cages. There are fewer boasts and franker forebodings, some of them couched in terms of actual despair. The shadow of winter is upon them.

What is the outlook? They are bidden to rejoice over Riga, and at the same time warned that the food situation is "very grave." They read glowing communiques about British defeats which they know to be imaginary, and the same field post bombardments them with pitiful appeals from hunger-ridden relatives.

DWINDLING MAN-POWER.

They see the steady depletion of their man-power; the gradual exhaustion of war materials vital to their existence as an army; the deterioration of their best regiments and divisions. They know they can no longer attack with hope of success; at the most they can only delay the progress of their enemies, and the end of every siege is a fresh retirement.

Months of bitter punishment are before them—months of bombardment and defeat, to be endured in shell holes and other exposed defenses, as the new order of warfare requires, with weakened reserves, weakened will-power, shoddy and inadequate clothing, inferior rations, and the consciousness that their families are suffering greater privations than in the black winter of 1916.

General von Ludendorff has been preaching again about shortages. Before the Flanders offensive began he emphasized—not for the first time, but never more emphatically—the urgent necessity of economizing ammunition, and the even greater importance of husbanding the reserves of men.

The lavish use of ammunition by enemy batteries in these operations was only made possible by cutting down the "routine" expenditure before they began. Gunners are constantly receiving fresh injunctions against waste; every shot must tell. Their own artillery officers have asserted in their own defence that they are hampered by the limitations of their shell supply and the necessity of preserving their guns.

The same warnings have applied to all kinds of equipment—to very lights, petrol, worn clothing, certain metals, etc. The German staff is engaged in a constant struggle to make inferior substitutes do the work of high-grade articles now unobtainable; they must juggle with men and materials in order to cope with the increasing deficiencies in both.

The food question is always of paramount importance. I have endeavored to get as much information on the subject as possible, and I did not find any prisoners taken in the Flanders offensive who looked as though they suffered in any way from lack of nourishment.

UNDER-FED.

Undoubtedly the boys of eighteen and nineteen were distinctly inferior, physically, to the older soldiers, and the latter declared that scientific under-feeding for two and a half years had lowered the standard of the German youth. They fought with less decision, and could not be depended upon to stand shell fire.

The German troops are fed best in the front line and in reserve. They suffer in this generosity when in rest, and troops occupying back areas frequently complain that they are relentlessly "pinched" in order that their comrades under bombardment may be satisfied.

Even the augmented front-line ration has been insufficient. The troops of General von Armin's 4th Army declared after the beginning of the battle of Flanders that on the limited food supply brought up they could not withstand the British attacks. Their meat ration was thereupon increased from four and three-quarters to seven and one-quarter ounces daily, and they were given an increased amount of exceedingly vile tobacco. They were informed, however, that this extra ration would be issued only during the battle period.

The prospect of famine is the most disturbing phase of the inevitable winter campaign. Soldiers' letters and the statements of prisoners contain many references to the menace of hunger. "One cannot speak about peace," wrote a soldier from Le Bassée, "if no change occurs during August. We shall have a winter campaign. Then we really shall feel hunger. Our food already does not suffice us. We have to go hungry as it is. Our bread ration is very small."

One result of this deterioration of the German infantry is an increasing desire to shirk duty in the front line. Entire companies have openly mutinied, and refused to go forward. I have heard of others that deliberately left their posts because they were not relieved when promised. Battle police are stationed at all exits from the front with orders to shoot every man who cannot give a satisfactory reason for coming away, but even this has not been a sufficient deterrent.

STUBBORN FIGHTERS.

It must not be thought that the accumulation of hardships confronting the German troops has weakened them to such an extent that they are ready to stop fighting. They still resist stoutly. Our men find them clinging stubbornly to their pill-boxes and waterlogged craters under the heaviest bombardment. They are still enduring wet and cold and hunger, and though they write and talk despairingly of the future they are by no means on the point of collapse.

Yet they are being worn down steadily though slowly. Every month brings them nearer exhaustion. The one thing that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S LATEST ANXIETY. AMERICAN PRISONERS WANTED. REWARDS FOR THEIR CAPTURE.

Barrick Front, Sept. 18th.

The Germans are offering rewards for the first American prisoners, dead or alive, brought into their lines. The Higher Command shows its concern about the imminence of the American Army's entry into the fighting on the Western front by letting it be known in various divisions that the men who succeed in capturing soldiers of this new Army will be given money, Iron Crosses, and other substantial recognition of their efforts. The General Commanding the Eleventh Reserve Division put the price of 400 marks (£20) on the first American secured, dead or alive, at the end of July, and this has since been increased in other units.

The diary of a sergeant of this division discloses this interesting offer. He wrote: "We are supposed to have had Americans opposite to us for some time now, and two divisions of Portuguese on our right. The man who brings in the first American, dead or alive, to headquarters has been promised the Iron Cross of the First Class, 400 marks, and fourteen days' leave of absence."

The diary, which covers nearly two months of duty, describes in details the destruction of an industrial town by the Germans, and its transformation by the German Army Commander into a mass of fortified ruins. Batteries have been planted in the cellars of private houses, factories, and public buildings, which have been partially demolished in order to give a better field of fire, and streets and squares have been torn up and enmeshed with wire to provide sites for concrete redoubts and machine-gun emplacements. The town in question is in the front line of the Hindenburg defense, and it has been wholly cleared of civilians who were sent further into the invaded area without being allowed an opportunity to take more than a few personal belongings in handbags.

SEARCHING FOR LOOT.

The sergeant records how he and his comrades, when not on duty firing machine-guns from barricaded windows and from the roofs of the remaining buildings, searched for hidden treasure and dug in the ruins for silver ware. He discovered gold watches, priceless paintings from museums, statuary, and other works of art, which the Germans are hoarding in their dug-outs, hoping for a favourable opportunity to send them to Germany for sale. The Cathedral was sacked as well as the other public buildings. The German authorities removed the bulk of the municipal and ecclesiastical valuables, but many of the inhabitants tried to secure their possessions, and the soldiers have explored cellars and dug-up gardens in the hope of finding them.

They would gladly exchange their loot for nourishing food. The quality of the German Army bread has steadily deteriorated, and it is now practically uneatable. It is dark, sodden, and level smelling, and is causing serious illness among the men. Some of the hospitals behind the Flanders front contain many patients suffering from stomach trouble directly due to the bread they have eaten. Prisoners captured by Londoners nearly all in the Flanders front were in bad physical condition, which they attributed to the quality of the bread. In their Regiment, one company had 25 per cent. of its strength withdrawn between August 28th and September 15th on account of gastric inflammation due to bad bread. All the prisoners taken by the Londoners were dispirited, and gave a gloomy account of the hardships which they suffered in the Flanders front. They admitted that they had been unnerved by our persistent artillery fire and by airmen who fired into their craters and trenches. Their officers rarely visited the front line.

BOYS OF THE 1919 CLASS.

The German divisions on the Western front are still receiving large drafts of boys of the 1919 class to replace the wastage caused by our heavy bombardments and infantry attacks during the past six weeks. Youths were recently captured who were mustered at the beginning of May and sent to the front exactly four months later—before their training was completed. The dilution of units hitherto possessing a good fighting spirit with these boys has had a markedly deteriorating effect, and the older prisoners admit that the effect on the regiments was very bad. Some of the battalions, which failed so badly in the Ludendorff fighting, have been subjected to severe disciplinary measures as a punishment. This has been bitterly resented by the experienced soldiers, who claim that the nerve-shaken, badly-trained, and badly-fed youths drafted into their ranks not long before the battle were responsible for the defeat.

A curious uniformity in time prevails at present in the British and German Armies. Germany abandoned summer time, which is an hour in advance of England summer time, last Sunday night, while we have not yet changed from summer to Greenwich time. The Germans keep Berlin time, even in the front trenches, and their watches and all the clocks in the invaded towns and villages are set an hour faster than on our side of the line.—*The Times*.

would give them fresh courage would be the feeling that their English enemies were as war-weary and discouraged, but they realize that the British battalions, living in the same mud and rain, face the future with equanimity. The winter has no such terror for them.

A wounded sergeant expressed the sentiments of his comrades on the Western front when he wrote in his diary, the day before he was captured on the Pilken Ridge, these words:—
"The English keep blowing us to bits, and they do not care for anything. The weather has no effect on them. They fight us all the time, and life is simply hell. They are devils, these English, and nothing seems to make them shed."

DOWNFALL OF THE HOUSE OF ROMANOFF.

A few weeks ago this despatch came to New York from Petrograd, says the *New York Times* of September 9th:—
"A crowd pressed against the barred balcony of the Tsar's study to-day, watching every movement of seven figures in peasant dress who were doing peasants' work."

"A year ago the little man in peasant's smock could have wiped the whole irreverent gathering out by the crooking of one of those fingers that now grasped a spade. A year ago the fragile little boy was potential ruler over every one of those who came to-day to watch him die."

"For it was the one-time lord of the world's mightiest domain, Nicholas, late Tsar and Autocrat of All the Russias, who was the humble form directing the planting. The others were those whom free Russia now calls Mrs. Romanoff, and Olga, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia, and Alexis Romanoff."

"In that despatch is well summarized the most sudden and greatest denial in history. So sweeping was the cataclysm that made Tsar Nicholas II. of Russia plain Mr. Romanoff that the world, after gasping and rubbing its eyes, has almost forgotten him amid the sensational events that have burst upon his erstwhile domain, amid the admiration or execration aroused by the new figure that have sought their way to the centre of the stage and struggle to hold it, as the drama of the Russian revolution moves forward act by act."

"Think of the Tsar being sent to Siberia!" exclaimed the world. And it let it go at that. This war has piled on effects too lavishly; audiences are getting bored.

Exactly what has happened to Nicholas Romanoff and his family between the day when the leaders of free Russia forced him to abdicate and the day when he was placed on a train, amid the jeers of bystanders who were before practically his wife and child, and shipped along the hopeless route to Siberia, travelled by so many thousands of those who dared to lift a finger or utter a syllable against any member of Nicholas' family? Of course much of what has been written about the vicissitudes of Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff, and their children in Siberia, is pure fiction. The story of the Romanoffs since their fall from high estate is a treasure house for future novelists and dramatists.

Tsar Nicholas II. abdicated on March 15th, 1917. During his last moments as Autocrat of All the Russias he was on a railway train, hastening from the front to Petrograd, whence rumours of the grave disorder in the city were reaching him. The dethronement had reached him by train got as far as Pskoff, some distance from the capital. There it was boarded by a deputation of eminent Russians, among them General Ruzsky. It did not take the Tsar long to see that his reign was over.

DAILY LIFE IN PRISON.

At Tsarskoe Selo the dethroned imperial family was guarded with laxity at first. But rumours came that members of the suite were conspiring with the public against the Government, so many of their retainers were removed and the regime under which the prisoners lived was made stricter.

The commandant at the Tsarskoe Selo palace, Captain Kotzebue, gave a newspaper correspondent who visited the ex-Tsar's prison two weeks after his arrest, a description of the life of the family. "He is in perfect good health and fairly good spirits. When he is with his own entourage he has fits of crying. From 11 to 3 daily he is allowed to walk for recreation in the railed garden between the east and west wings of the palace."

The former Emperor's chief occupation is shovelling snow in the garden, which he enjoys greatly. He shows boyish interest in what is said and written of him. He does not resent abuse. At one time he is chiefly desirous of obtaining foreign papers, which are virtually unobtainable.

"The former Empress is in better health. Grand Duke Alexis, the former heir to the throne, has recovered entirely. When he heard of his father's dethronement he cried bitterly, not, in my opinion, from appreciation of the situation, but merely because he was affected by his parent's misery. The other children are better, except Grand Duchess Marie."

"All letters and communications to the Court are brought here first. I am the censor."

ROMANOFF FORTUNES.

Toward the end of March came the report that the ex-Tsar's lands were to be confiscated. It was estimated that Nicholas, who as Tsar had owned 400,000,000 acres of land and enjoyed an income running far up into the millions, owned only about \$500,000 in cash and securities. It was said at the time that the Tsar still had some \$500,000 in the same time, owing to the fact that his allowances had accumulated for years. The fortunes of the ex-Tsar's four daughters were estimated as follows:—
Olga, \$1,750,000; Tatiana, \$3,000,000; Marie, \$1,850,000; Anastasia, \$1,950,000.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE A. RNE AND AFTER. INTERVIEW WITH LORD FRENCH.

Lord French in a remarkable interview in the *Paris Journal*, reviewing the events following the Marne, is reported to have declared that he had to renounce the chance of taking Lille because of the want of divisions which were sent elsewhere.

He asserts that his demands for guns and munitions—which were less ambitious than the programme which has since been realized—were received by Lord Kitchener with the assurance that it would take eight years to manufacture what was asked for. "Fortunately," Lord French adds, "we found Mr. Lloyd George."

The ex-Commander-in-Chief recalled the trials and surprises which the month of August, 1914, provided, and the retreat which was imposed upon the British and French Armies. Joffre and he had but one idea, and that was to save Paris and to avoid also any engagement which might have a doubtful issue, and which might have transformed it into an irreparable disaster. They passed through days of uncertainty and anguish, when nothing seemed assured.

Lord French said he was advised to retire and always to yield ground in order to gain time for his men to have a breathing space and for himself to receive further reinforcements and material. The retreat was a long fight until the day when Joffre informed him he was going to stop the retreat and to defend Paris on the Marne. Lord French recalled the change in direction which Von Kluck made when he left Paris on his right, and the entry into the battle life of the sixth French Army, which, with the English Army, threatened Von Kluck from the flank and forced him to a hasty retreat.

VON KLUCK'S IRRESOLUTION. Lord French added that he did not agree with the praise bestowed upon Von Kluck on this subject, and he was astonished that the German General did not continue his advance and did not attempt to break a passage. Fortunately, Von Kluck did nothing, and the costly movement of the French and British largely contributed to the success of the great battle of September 8th, for planning which all the honour was due to General Joffre.

The British Army, Lord French continued, especially deserves praise for the rapidity with which it moved forward, making the Germans retreat 35 miles in four days. "They were brave men whom I commanded there, but, unfortunately, they were only a handful." The Field-Marshal spoke in warm terms of the services of Sir Douglas Haig and General Allenby. The French troops, he remarked, accomplished prodigies, and fought with a valour more admirable than they had ever displayed before. Nothing could stop them.

Lord French said that the Null which followed the Battle of the Marne was due to the lack of effectives and of material. The British paid the price for having seemed to consent in peace time to conscription.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPLY. "Later on," he added, "I had to renounce, owing to the want of some divisions which had been sent elsewhere, to take Lille as I had the right to hope, to take all that is past. Now the men are there, and as to material we have more than I ever dreamt of having. During 1914 and 1916 I made continual representations in order to obtain guns and munitions, without which it is impossible nowadays to achieve victory."

"I remember in connection with this point that one day Lord Kitchener, after having studied with experts my programme, which was certainly less ambitious than that which has since been realized, declared it would take eight years to manufacture what I asked. Fortunately we found Mr. Lloyd George, who accomplished the work which will remain to his eternal honour."

Lord French concluded:—"I have not the slightest doubt that we shall emerge completely victorious from the conflict. And tell me—if we were threatened with the terrible catastrophe which a German victory would be—would it not be better to die until the last man?"

cost Russia \$3,500,000 a year. In addition to this, his wife had received \$100,000 yearly for allowance and upkeep fees, the Tsar's widow about \$50,000 a year, besides special allowances; and each of the imperial children \$10,000 a year from the day of their birth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LOAN OF FREEDOM." By the middle of July Nicholas Romanoff had apparently become reconciled to the idea of republican government in his former domains, for he petitioned the Provisional Government to be permitted to subscribe to the Russian Loan of Freedom. He added that the amount of his subscription depended on whether or not the new Russian Government intended to support him and his family, and stated that his personal fortune amounted to Rs. 900,000, while his wife had Rs. 1,000,000, his son Rs. 1,500,000, his daughter Olga Rs. 3,000,000, and his other daughters between Rs. 1,000,000 and Rs. 2,000,000 each. A few days later, a report was published that the ex-Tsar's request had been granted.

In the middle of August it was stated that the ex-Emperor and his family were to be removed from Tsarskoe Selo to Siberia, to which thousands of friends of Russian freedom had been deported during the reigns of Nicholas II. and his predecessors, where many had succumbed to the bitterly cold climate and the cruel treatment meted out by the henchmen of the Romanoffs. Such a perfect climate in the tragedy of the Romanoffs seemed impossible.

Yet it was true. For once real life lived up to fiction and drama. Then came this official announcement:—"Owing to reasons of State the Government decided to transfer to a new residence the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress, who are detained under guard. The place selected is Tobolsk, where they were sent after releasing them from their former residence. With them went of their own free will, their children and certain of their entourage."

This is the last detail which has reached America of the tragedy of Nicholas Romanoff.

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